

4. On a new Fish of the Genus *Lycodes* from the Pacific.
By ROBERT COLLETT, C.M.Z.S.

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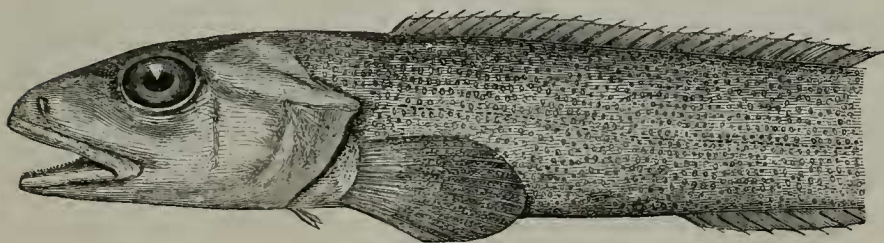
LYCODES PACIFICUS, n. sp.

Vomerine and palatine teeth none. Coloration uniform yellowish grey. The body is scaly, the head and the pectorals naked. The head is contained four times and six tenths, the height of the body nine times, in the total length. Lateral line very indistinct.

M.B. 6. D. (circa) 92. A. 71. C. (circa) 1.1. P. 18.

Hab. Japan (*Mus. Berol.*).

Body moderately elongated; the height of the body is one half of the length of the head, which is contained four times and six tenths in the total length. The snout is only a trifle longer than the eye, which is one fourth of the length of the head; the upper maxillary



Lycodes pacificus (nat. size).

extending to below the anterior part of the eye. Teeth only in the jaws, forming a single row behind; in the upper jaw there is a double series in front, in the lower jaw three or four series. The origin of the dorsal is only a little behind the vertical from the root of the pectorals; it has about 92 rays, which are divided to their bases. The anal has 71 rays, and commences below the vertical from the seventeenth ray of the dorsal. The rays of the caudal are exceedingly close together and slender; their number seems to be 6 on the dorsal, and 5 on the ventral side, as in other species of *Lycodes*. The pectorals are broad and rounded, and have 18 rays; their tips do not reach forwards to the eye. Along the jaw is slightly visible the usual row of shallow impressions, which correspond with the holes in the maxillary bones, as in the *Lycodæ* generally. The body and the bases of the dorsal and the anal are scaly; the head, the pectorals, and the ventrals are naked. The distance of the vent from the snout is contained twice and a half in the total length. One

lateral line is visible, but very indistinct; it runs in the median furrow of the body.

The coloration (in the single preserved specimen) is a uniform yellowish grey, without trace of spots or bands. The belly is silky grey, the inside of the mouth black.

<i>Measurements</i> :—	millim.
Total length (to the tip of the caudal)	184
Length from the snout to the origin of the dorsal	43
Length from the snout to the vent	73
Length from the vent to the tip of the caudal	111
Length of the head	40
Height of the body	20
Length of the intermaxillary	15
Length of the snout	11
Length of the eye	10
Length of the postorbital part of the head	19
Length of the pectorals	20

Through the kindness of Prof. Peters I have been enabled to describe a specimen of this species, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which is preserved in the Zoological Museum of Berlin. It was purchased through Mr. Salvin, and was said to have been received from Japan. The absence of vomerine and palatine teeth, a character quite peculiar to the species, will perhaps necessitate its removal to a separate genus, for which I propose the name *Lycodopsis*.

Christiania, March 20, 1879.

5. On the Common Dolphin, *Delphinus delphis*, Linn. By WILLIAM HENRY FLOWER, F.R.S., P.Z.S.

It is somewhat remarkable that no really adequate figure of so well known an animal as the Common Dolphin, *Delphinus delphis*, L., is to be found in any zoological publication. The best with which I am acquainted is one given by Reinhardt ("Notits om en paa østkysten of Jylland fanget *Delphinus delphis*," in Naturh. Forenings Vidensk. Meddelelser, Nr. 10 & 11, 1866), from an animal 5 feet 4 inches long taken near Grenaa, on the Jutland shore of the Cattegat, in November 1865. This figure, however, is not coloured, and wants the details of the markings seen in the specimen to be described presently. Perhaps the next best figure, and, indeed, in some respects superior, is that given in the illustrated edition of Cuvier's 'Animal Kingdom,' which is stated to be "d'après une peinture originale de Maréchal faisant partie des vélins du Muséum." The figures in the volume on Cetacea in the 'Naturalist's Library' by Dr. Hamilton and in Bell's 'British Quadrupeds' are apparently founded on this, though in the latter the tail is differently formed, the gradations of colour are badly given in the engraving, and the whole creature has too